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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/071,459	02/08/2002	Naoki Kuwata	MIPFP007	9960

25920 7590 02/06/2007

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EXAMINER	
BAKER, CHARLOTTE M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/071,459	KUWATA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Charlotte M. Baker	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 5-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2 and 5-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *08 February 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2 and 5-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 8-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ikegami et al. (6,456,400).

Regarding claim 1: Ikegami et al. disclose a receiver module that receives input of the picture data generated in said shooting device (Fig. 5, facsimile apparatus 201) and image processing control data associated with the picture data via the network (Fig. 5, LAN 206), the image processing control data (format) being used to control details of image processing on the picture data at a time of outputting an image (col. 8, ln. 26-41); a device type acquisition module that accesses said printing device to fetch a type of said printing device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41); an image processing module that causes the picture data to be subjected to image processing based on the image processing control data and converted into a data format that allows supply to said printing device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41), and thereby generates print data, said image processing module changing over

details of the conversion corresponding to the type of said printing device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41); and a transmission module that transmits the print data to said printing device via the network (Fig. 5, LAN 206) and causes said printing device to print a processed image (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 2: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 1 are applicable.

Regarding claim 5: Ikegami et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 2. Ikegami et al. further disclose wherein the picture data is associated with output specification information that specifies output style from said image output device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41), the output specification information including a size and a type of printing paper, and said transmission module controls the output style from said image output device based on the output specification information (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 8: The structural elements of apparatus claim 2 perform all of the steps of method claim 8. Thus, claim 8 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claim 9: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 2 are applicable. A computer readable medium that stores a computer program is inherently taught as evidenced by personal computer (501) (Ikegami et al.) and various memories stored therein.

Regarding claim 10: Ikegami et al. disclose an image input module that receives input of an image file containing the picture data, image processing control data associated with the picture data (col. 8, ln. 26-41), and an output specification information specifying a particular output device as a destination for output (col. 8, ln. 26-41), the image processing control data to be used

to control details of image processing on the picture data at the time of outputting an image (output ability, col. 8, ln. 26-41); an image processing module that causes the picture data to be subjected to image processing based on the image processing control data (col. 8, ln. 26-41), and thereby generates image output data (format, col. 8, ln. 26-41); and a transmission module that transmits the image output data to the particular output device according to the output specification information (col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 11: Ikegami et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 10. Ikegami et al. further disclose wherein the output specification information includes information specifying a type of the output device (printer, copier, etc. col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 12: The structural elements of apparatus claim 10 perform all of the steps of method claim 12. Thus, claim 12 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 10.

Regarding claim 13: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 10 are applicable. A recording medium that stores a computer program is inherently taught as evidenced by personal computer (501) (Ikegami et al.) and various memories stored therein.

Regarding claim 14: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 1 are applicable. In addition, Ikegami et al. disclose the picture data being associated with output specification information that specifies output style from said printing device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41), the output specification information including a size and a type of printing paper (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41); said transmission module controlling the output style from said printing device based on said output specification information (format, col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 15: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 2 are applicable. In addition, Ikegami et al. disclose the picture data being associated with output specification information that specifies output style from said printing device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41), the output specification information including a size and a type of printing paper (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41); said transmission module controlling the output style from said printing device based on said output specification information (format, col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 16: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 2 are applicable. In addition, Ikegami et al. disclose the image processing control data being used to control details of image processing on the picture data at a time of outputting an image (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41), the picture data being associated with output specification information that specifies output style from said image output device (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41), the output specification information including a size and a type of printing paper (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41); said transmission module controlling the output style from said image output device based on said output specification information (output ability is inquired and obtained, col. 8, ln. 26-41).

Regarding claim 17: Arguments analogous to those stated in the rejection of claim 14 are applicable. A computer readable medium that stores a computer program is inherently taught as evidenced by personal computer (501) (Ikegami et al.) and various memories stored therein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikegami et al. in view of Bishay et al. (6,256,350).

Regarding claim 6: Ikegami et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 2. Ikegami et al. further disclose the image processing (Fig. 5).

Ikegami et al. fail to specifically address YcbCr to RGB color space conversion.

Bishay et al. disclose color space conversion of the YcbCr color space into an RGB color space (col. 5, ln. 30-33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the YcbCr to RGB color space conversion in order to display video frames on a display as suggested by Bishay et al. (col. 5, ln. 30-33).

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikegami et al. in view Bishay et al. and further in view of Parulski (6,937,997).

Regarding claim 7: Ikegami et al. in view of Bishay et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 6.

Ikegami et al. in view of Bishay et al. fail to specifically address sRGB color space.

Parulski disclose wherein the color space conversion into a predetermined RGB space (JPEG) that has a wider range of color reproduction than an sRGB color space (col. 10, ln. 26-30).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide improved color of the final picture.

Examiner interpreted JPEG to yield a wider range of color reproduction than sRGB because no further explanation exists in the Specification.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Shimizu et al. (6,609,162) ; Ishii et al. (5,982,416).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charlotte M. Baker whose telephone number is 571-272-7459. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CMB

KAWilliams

KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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